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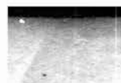

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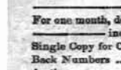

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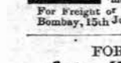

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship "MALTA" (1,900 Tons and 300 H.P.) Captain G. HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 16th July 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

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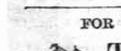

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, (1,300 Tons and 500 H. P.) will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, at 9 A.M., from the Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 25th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st July 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of the 27th instant.

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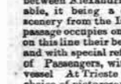
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



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Violin Strings, per set 2 0
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A few of 100, 66, & 50 feet, very good quality Rs. 13, 10, & 7-8

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The Illustrated Times, June 6 and 13 ..... " 1 0
The Illustrated London News, June 9 and 13 ..... " 1 4

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limitsd,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	6	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	On demand...1s. 11¾d.			do.
On Ireland				

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a will is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Consignments, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."*

R. R. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March ; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
Do.	Do.	Do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-55 cts.	,,
Do.	Do. ,, ,,	2-53	,,
On Demand	2-50	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 23rd July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	72 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	102 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	145 psem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	42 do.	149 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. [share.
Spinning Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,999 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 95 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 600 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 50 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jafor Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bonmajee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Turnstie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	101
Loan 1835-36	
Loan 1842-43	9¼
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Cavalier	,, 209
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 1064
Gold Leaf	,, 10-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. Nom.
,, (Seed)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
,, (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

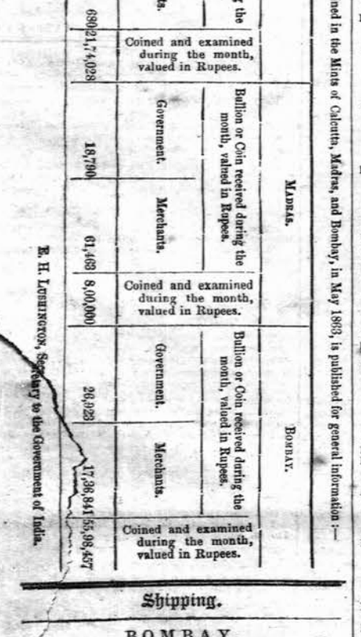
(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.

Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	480 to 485
New Bhowngger, (ready.)	,,	485 to 490
New Oomrawttee	,,	450 to 455
New Compta	,,	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	550 to 555
New Bunsee and Nuggur	,,	440 to 445
New Veeravul	,,	445 to 456
New Khandeish	,,	430 to 435
New Poratchee	,,	460 to 465
New Accola	,,	470 to 475
New Mangalore	,,	450 to 455

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 32 to 33
,, ,, 37 to 38
Niger ,, 25 to 26



The following statement of the Silver received and Coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in May 1863, is published for general information :—

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Secretary to the Government of India.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 22	Mary Crocker	Staber	Kurrachee 17 July.
	Miriam	Rhind	Calcutta 1 May.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
July 22	St. Hilda	Logan	Rangoon.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Bon Accord*, J. Campbell, bound to Zanzibar.
Ship *Auchneagh*, J. Prophet, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Admiral Napier*, W. Sharp, bound to Mauritius via Kurrachee.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 22ND JULY 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—47 bales Cotton, 141 cwt., Ebram Ramjee. *Bucephalus.*—10 cases Benjamin, 19 cwt.; 25 packages Coffee, 43½ cwt., Vishnookun Amrutlall; Loose Buffalo Horns, 75 cwt., Momud Natha; 7 cases Beeswax, 18½ cwt., Eduljee Sorabjee.

City of Glasgow.—1 case Oilmanstores, C. Framjee Nowrojee; 1 case Mango Pickles, Bomonjee Manockjee Punthaky; 400 bundles Galvanized Wire, 381 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., Macindoe, Rogers and Co.

Defiance.—48 pieces E. Teeth, 31 cwt. 4 lbs., Momud Purara and Co.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luchmerow Mullarow; 5 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

John Linn.—100 packages Soorangee, 123 cwt., J. Enderjee; 164 packages Munjeet, 195 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Dharsy Bhimjee.

Southern Belle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Malden.—56 bales Wool, 168 cwt., Wagjee Natha; 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Siroceo.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Pemabhoy Hembabhoy; 68 bales Cotton, 228 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee and Co.; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Varesy Mailjee.

Queen of the East.—161 bales Cotton, 563½ cwt., 12 bales Wool, 36 cwt., Govindjee Megjee.

Dragoon.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mohmud Royseee.

Leachew.—299 Packages Linseed, 149½ cwt., Cooverjee Jeatha.

Mary Stenhouse.—13 bales Wool 39 cwt.; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

Zuleika.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Moncklall; 125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., P. Chambers.

Empire of Peace.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Glee Maiden.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., F. Chambers.

Morning Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 30 bales Hemp, 105 cwt., Khatesy Sakerchund; 500 bales cotton, 1950 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy; 45 bales Orchillaweed 153 cwt. 18 lbs., Ebram Ramjee; 200 packages Cloves, 242 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Poetic.—200 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Dadabhoy.

Shard.—450 bales Cotton, 1575 cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.

Nagzabie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Norah Graeme.—1 box Oilmanstores, C. Framjee Nowrojee.

Belle Isle.—32 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Kessawdass Gocouldass; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt. A. Bell and Co.; 208 bales Cotton, 728 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Wormurey Velljee and Co.; 500 bundles Linseed 250 cwt., Varesy Mailjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—4 cases Cashmere Shawls, 74 pieces, Shaik Jumaloodin Husamoodin; 1 chest Cashmere Shawls, 6 pieces, Shaik Jumaloodin Sulamoodin.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—6 cases China Mamerrow 399 lbs., Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy; 36 cases Sundries, Jones; 2 packages Cardamoms, 2 cwt. 7 lbs., Hajee Zunell Abadeen.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—15 bags Coffee, 14 cwt., P. M. de Silva and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Bombay.
3.	Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
4.	Hugh Rose	
5.	Snake	
6.	Zenobia	

SHIPS OF ROYAL NAVY.

Her Majesty's Steam Sloop Hornet, Commander Joseph Dayman.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
951 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)

For Liverpool.

689 Auchencaigh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 4)
1189 Belle Isle, Babor—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1361 Castlemain, Gill—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
525 City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 6)
903 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
510 Empire of Peace, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
853 England, Robson—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. July 1)
1212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1351 Forerunner, Congdon—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1349 Glee Maiden Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 28)
647 Grefve Berg, (Russian)—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1596 John Lyons, Brownlie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1083 Larchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 30)
797 Mary Stuart, Robinson—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
2377 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—B. R. Cama & Co. (c. l. June 6)
647 Grefve Berg, (Russian)—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1596 John Lyons, Brownlie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1083 Larchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 30)
797 Mary Stuart, Robinson—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
2377 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—B. R. Cama & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1091 Nelson, Grimes, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton—M. Young & Co. (c. l. June 29)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 6)
492 Siroco, Robinson—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. July 7)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. June 8)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1122 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1345 Zoroaster, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

For Singapore and Siam.

327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

For Kurrachee.

450 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. July 15)
511 Marinus, T. Keenan—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 21)
450 Pioneer (s), Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
450 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. July 22)
1273 Sphynx, Davison—W. Nicol & Co.

Kurrachee and Marseilles.

466 Godfrey, Houssois—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.

For Moulmein.

814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
785 Minnihaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.

For Zanzibar Coast.

588 Bon Accord, Campbell—M., Rogers & Co. (c. l. July 9)
396 Kent, W. H. Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.

For Calcutta.

655 Ally, Robinson. (c. l. July 4)
157 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macneé & Co. (c. l. July 13)
960 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. (c. l. July 10.)
994 Pocahontas, (s) Linco n—Tudor & Co.
559 Punjaub, W. W. Rice—H. E. Hubib. (c. l. July 20)
698 Sisild Johan, White—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. July 11)
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.

For China.

980 Arratoon Apcar (s), Smidt.—D. Sassoon & Co. (c. l. July 21)
1190 Singapore (s), Gribbie—P. & O. Co. (c. l. July 22)

For Kurrachee and Mauritius.

495 Admiral Napier, Sharp.—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. July 14)

For Akyab.

446 Montrose, (Swedish) Niemane—Peel, Cassels & Co.

For Galle and Madras.

744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.

For Galle.

H. I. M. St. Le Forbin. Simon.

For Madras Coast.

1034 Old England, Bulman—W. Nicol & Co.

Not Fixed.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
748 Art Union, W. W. Morrison—B. H. Cama & Co.
504 Attaio Rahamon, Nacoda—Hajee M. Hoosein.
784 Atiet Rahmon, Jones—H. S. A. Cadoo.
217 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—Calisdass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668 Celina, Hayne—Coupland & Co.
753 Cheriton, Coers, A. Gordon.
450 Covinga, (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.
882 Cyclops, Cordiron—Grey & Co.
572 Colonel Ledyard, C. H. Wells—D. P. Bramhall & Co.
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza Pinto & Co.
291 Futte Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootamchund Manekchund.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
974 Glendevon, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
677 John Bright (s), Bethune—C. M. S. N. Co.
155 Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie,
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
364 Lezard, Rabere—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1987 Louisa, Scawcroft—W. Nicol & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bousstow— avid Sassoon & Co.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
573 Mary Crocker, Staber.
Miriam, Rhind.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
938 Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.
1132 Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
909 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
281 Sumadanie, Nacoda—Hajee Alarbhia.
870 Sydney Eggers, H. M. Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
706 Thames—Ruttonjee Bomanjee.
1178 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.
690 United Service (s), Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
969 Norna, Bain.
1646 Orissa, Parish.
1359 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

392 Augusta May, Charles—McIver & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.
450 Glenfalloch, Buchanan—Fleming & Co.
450 Jessica, Towill.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.

For Havre.

790 Surate, Blonet—S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Bombay.

856 Clarendon, Dougall—McIver & Co.
376 Jodal Manan, Grant—Adamally & Co.

For Marseilles.

492 Brilliant, Morello—D. Cursetjee & Co.
221 Eucharis et Paul, Touche—D. Cursetjee & Co.
630 Helios, (Rus.) Wickland—Fleming & Co.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
293 Narbal, Le Dall—S. Tyabjee & Co.
364 Telegraphe, Bernard—D. Cursetjee & Co.

For Coast.

552 Cœur de Lion, Forster—Fleming & Co.
492 Traveller, Fletcher—T. Lidoetter & Co.

For Moulmein.

509 Anna Henderson, Kinsaile—Fleming & Co.

Calcutta.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

Not Fixed.

655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

477	Albion, Hughes.	
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh—Fleming & Co.	April 18
657	Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
364	James Parle, Wilson.	March 7
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co,	June 3
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	April 15

From Liverpool.

396	Brierley.	
548	Melody, Jones.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	

From Newcastle.

473	Monitor, James.	

From Cardiff.

379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
419	Versan, LePerju.	Jan. 18

From the Clyde.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	
489	Nyanas, Hutchison.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29

From Sunderland.

675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 16, French Steamer *Erymanthe*, Macaire, from Galle 13th and Pondicherry 15th July.
French Ship *Jeune Adele*, from Pondicherry.
DEPARTURES.—July 15, Ship *Grand Trianon*, Clark, to Liverpool.
16, French Steamer *Erymanthe*, Macaire, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 22.
Kennedy, Lieut. Col. M., R. E., on duty, from Poona.
Reeves, Lieut. F., 103rd Foot, to rejoin, from Poona.
Wood, Ensign E. G. F., 103rd Foot, to join, from Madras.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 22ND, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Interpreter, 103rd Regiment, will proceed to Tanna, on the 24th instant, by 9 A.M., Train, for duty on a Regimental detachment Court Martial, ordered to assemble at that place, and report himself to the Officer Commanding the R. W. 3rd Regt. N. I.

Sporting.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Second Grand Meeting to be held at Poona, August and September 1863.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

"The Rifle Association Cup," (second year's competition Poona prize, vide 13th rule of the Byelaws) to be shot for by members only, 3 shots each at 400 yards, kneeling, with any description of rifle or ammunition. Entrance Rs. 5.

"The Vice-President's (Hon'ble M. Scott) Purse of Rs. 250," open to "all comers" with rifle and ammunition of any make or description (vide 8th rule of the Byelaws.) Three shots each at 400 and 600 yards, and four shots at 800 yards in any position. Entrance Rs. 10.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

"The Silver Medal," presented by the National Rifle Association, to be shot for by members of the Association only. 5 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards with long Enfield rifles, *bona fide* Government pattern, 1853, having minimum pull of trigger of 6 lbs., and carrying the 577 bore Government ammunition, *which must be used.** The shooting at 200 yards must be from the shoulder, and at 500 and 600 yards in the Hythe position.

Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate at 200 and 500 yards' ranges shall be excluded from the further competition at 600 yards. Entrance Rs. 10.

The winner of this medal will be entitled to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Prize (value £100), at the Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association in the ensuing year.

The "Ladies' Subscription Purse," value Rs. , open to "all comers," to be shot for with rifles and ammunition of any description, make, or size, and in any position. 3 shots each at 200 and 400, and 4 shots each at 600 yards. Entrance Rs. 10.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

"The Subscription Rifle," (by "Daws") *value* Rs. 400, open to "all comers," to be shot for with rifles and ammunition of any description, make or size, in any position. 3 shots each at 300 and 600 yards, and 4 shots each at 900 yards.

Entrance to subscribers ..... Rs. 10.
Do. *non-subscribers* ..... ,, 15.

"The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes," with Rs. 30 added from the fund, open to "all comers," to be shot for only with the Government long Enfield, 1853, and Government ammunition (vide General Hay's definition published in the Byelaws); at 200 yards, 3 rounds from the shoulder; at 500 and 600 yards, 3 and 4 rounds respectively in the Hythe position. Entrances for non-commissioned officers and "marksmen" of H. M.'s regiments Rs. 2, for privates Rs. 1 each, and for all others Rs. 5.

The winner to receive ⅔ds. donation and entrances.
2nd do. ⅓d. do.
3rd to save his entrance.

FOURTH DAY.

"The Rifle Derby," with Rs. 30 from the fund, open to "all comers," with rifles and ammunition of any sort or description, and in any position. Distances, 400, 600 and 800 yards. Five rounds at each distance. Entrance Rs. 10.

Winner to receive ⅔ds. donation and entrances.
2nd do. ⅓d. do.
3rd to save his entrance.

"A Sweepstakes" for rifles of any size or make. Shooting from the shoulder at sporting distances of 100, 150 and 200 yards. Entrance Rs. 10.

Winner to receive ⅔ds. entrances.
2nd do. ⅓d. do.
3rd to save his entrance.

A. H. CURTIS, Major
Director Rifle Association W. I.

Bombay, 11th July, 1863.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Byelaws for the 2nd Grand Meeting at Poona.

1. Hythe rules will be strictly adhered to in firing, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

2. There will be markers on the butts, and the score must be entered exactly as signalled by them: check being made for all ricochets unnoticed by them by the Stewards or Director at the firing point.

3. A marker will assist the Secretary at the firing point, who will be guided by the signals from the marker's butt and score accordingly: ricochets being determined by the Stewards or Director.

4. The Secretary and his marker will take up their position five paces to *windward* of the firing-point: all competitors standing five paces in rear and completely clear of the score.

5. The first shot of the first match of each day will be fired immediately after 3 P.M.

6. There should be no talking or observations made when a competitor may be preparing to fire; anything calculated to distract his attention or put him off his aim would seriously affect his chance of the prize, and bear an appearance of unfairness.

7. Only markers and others especially appointed by the Stewards will be allowed in the marker's butts.

8. The use of hair-triggers and magnifying sights will be prohibited in any of the matches, and no trigger having a less "pull off" than 3 lbs. will be admissible. These points will be regulated by the Stewards and Director. On its being ascertained that either of these conditions has been disregarded, the party offending will forfeit both prize (if a winner) and entrance money, and be disqualified from firing again during the meeting.

9. All firing must be from the shoulder, and no rests of any kind will be permitted to be made use of.

10. Steel pointed bullets are prohibited.

11. All disputes or questions on any particular points arising on the ground will be decided by the Stewards. An appeal may be made to the Director afterwards, but his decision will be final.

12. Entrances for the prizes of each day will be received up to twelve o'clock (noon) of the day, on which they are to be competed for: entrances made after those hours will be rejected, or double fees charged where fees are named.

13. The Association Cup will be shot for every year at Poona, but will only become *bona-fide* the property of a winner of two successive years. Another and distinct cup will be shot for on the same terms at the winter meeting to be held at Bombay.

14. All donations, subscriptions, and registration fees must be paid in advance, and the Secretary will report to the Stewards anybody who has not conformed to this rule; he will be disqualified to shoot until all be paid up.

15. All donations, subscriptions, entrance and registration fees are the property of the Association, and form no part of the winnings, except where specially allotted as in sweepstakes, &c., and then 10 per cent. will be deducted on account of the fund.

16. A registration fee of one rupee will be charged for each entry, except to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

17. If *possible*, pool targets will be prepared, under conditions that shall be notified on the ground.

18. The Director will require each competitor to fill in a form (supplied on the ground) notifying the maker and principle of the rifles they intend using in the matches, bore, weight and least "pull off;" also description of ammunition, weight of projectile and drachms of powder, country made or English.

19. Hits and points will be counted in the scoring.

20. The mode of scoring and colouring targets will be as set forth particularly in Nos. I. and VII. of the "General Regulations."

A. H. CURTIS, Major,
Director Rifle Association W. I.

Bombay, 11th July, 1863.

Any competitor found using a different description of ammunition will be disqualified (rule 10 of Byelaws of National Rifle Association for the meeting of 1862.)

Letter to the Editor.

THE ENGINEERS OF THE LATE INDIAN NAVY.

SIR,—It is now upwards of two years since the abolition of the Indian Navy was first spoken of, since that time all connected therewith, have been kept in a state of anxious suspense, and none more so than the engineers of that service.

Upon the abolition of the Navy, which occurred nearly three months ago, all the commissioned officers were liberally pensioned off, but nothing has been done, nor a word mentioned publicly what Government intend doing with the engineers, although since the abolition, about 40 engineers have been suspended from duty, and those employed in H. M.'s Dockyard are chiefly doing repairs to machinery of mercantile steamers, a thing highly derogatory to the position they held in the Navy.

I need not comment on the many obvious inconveniences arising from this delay. such as those that have their families at home, and have been desiring to bring them out, during these last two years, and others again who have actually sent their families home, hopelessly thinking, they would have followed long ere this, nor yet need I do more than hint at the general consequences arising in a country like this, through them being thrown from a state of active service to that of "check," viz, idleness. But these facts are nothing when compared to the harassing anxiety, many of them have been subject to, during the suspense they have undergone, and are still undergoing.

I hope this may attract the attention of the "powers that be," and urge them to a speedy determination, as to whether they are desirous to retain their invaluable services, or dispense with them after the same liberal manner, as they have already done to the other officers of the same service.—Yours truly,

JUNIUS.

Bombay, 22nd July 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under	*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
2 ,,	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 25th instant.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

CALENDAR——JULY, 1863.

First Quarter.....Friday 24th. 2h. 23m. A.M.
Full Moon.....Thursday 30th. 6h. 24m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	23	Twilight ends 7 58.	5 35	6 38	3 31	3 53	
Fri.	24	Uranus rises at 2 51.	5 35	6 38	4 16	4 41	
Sat.	25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	5 10	5 34	
Sun.	26	8th Sun. after Trinity.	5 35	6 37	6 20	6 57	
Mon.	27	Jupiter rises at 1 1.10.	5 36	6 37	7 38	8 16	
Tues.	28	Jupiter sets at 10.53	5 37	6 36	8 55	9 10	
Wed.	29	Saturn rises at 9.45.	5 37	6 36	9 28	9 50	Date 24st July Time—9h. 2m. 44 s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 23*rd.*—Canada Union assented to, 1840.
Friday 24*th.*—Insurance Societies first established, 1666.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
Saturday 25*th.*—Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
Sunday 26*th.*—The Darien Expedition sailed from Leith, 1698.—Coleridge died, 1834.—An earthquake experienced all over Lower Bengal, 1854.
Monday 27*th.*—Manilla taken, 1762.—French Revolution, 1830.
Tuesday 28*th.*—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.—Battle of Talvera, 1809.—Battle of the Pyrennees, 1813.—Harvest snow at Lyons, 1860.
Wednesday 29*th.*—First School for Native girls founded at Calcutta, 1819.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 15
AGRA	July 16	LAHORE	July 11
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	June 27
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 17
BANGALORE	July 17	MANRA	June 23
CEHLN	July 11	MEERUT	July 16
CALCUTTA	July 11	OUDH	July 15
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 11
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 28
DELHI	July 16	RANGOON	June 20
FRANCE	June 20	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

THE speech of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords on the 12th June on the state of the English Statute Law, and the reports of decisions in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, is one of the most remarkable statements that

SURAT AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Prologue delivered on the opening of the Surat Amateur Theatricals on the 7th July 1863, and composed for the occasion. The pieces performed were "A Thumping Legacy," and "The Blighted Being."

Mid vain regrets for days and things primeval,
While cynics rail and vote the stage an evil,
A view so wary'd from lib'ral taste and sense
Even humble tongues like ours scorn defence!
Your fav'ring choice approves our own belief
That serious moods may turn, for fit relief,
To harmless jests; the mirth-producing course
Of scenes pourtray'd with comic wit and force,
In which the subtle modes and shifts of art
Present to man, man's living counterpart!
And thus while your kind hearts re-possive cheer,
Again we hold our peaceful revels here;
No daubs now put the painter's name to blush,
For master-spirits guide the magic brush;
True talent waits, with earnest wills combin'd,
Upon the clever managerial mind:
Success its presage gives, its presage bright,
And hence we hope to move you with delight,
And raise afresh, within these sounds walls,
The merry peals that wakened joy recalls,—
Proud, and content, if ladies fair will deign
To grace with smiles the plaudits we may gain!

We show to-night how, lured by hopes of pelf,
A certain youth disports and frets himself,
With spirits gay, but temper scarcely witty,
He leaves his home in haste for Hymen's city,
And comes to Corsica, where matters strange
His hopes dispel, his plans all disarrange;
— Doom'd by one who seeks to gratify
A mortal grudge, soon cross'd in days gone by,
Between two families, who first try law,
And then urge argument by swords they draw,
Our hero finds, instead of glitt'ring gold,
That he's to wage anent this strife of old;
But not being sensitive on honour's score,
While thoughts of shedding blood distress him sore,
He's most averse to have his hands imbued—
And so declines to press this acrimonious feud!

A graver task devolves on him, he learns,
—Which straight his equanimity o'erturns!—
Not only must he wage the strife anew,
But slaughtered fall himself, a victim due
To custom odd and queer by which these foes
Alternate drop beneath each other's blows!

The luckless soul who's thus called on to die,
Regards his cousin fair with doating eye,
But rous'd, at once, to fly from dire alarms,
He thinks it best to sacrifice her charms,—
And does so, too, without much sense of grief;
— The sacrifice indeed's a great relief,
For while too timid his heart's fond tribute spurns,
On vengeance bent, a rival jealous burns!

Job Wort shows next, demonstrably and neat,
How sad the pulse of love will sometimes beat;
How blighted thoughts, if they are left to brood,
Drive man to suicide with quick resolve!
Praise be to Job, he adds a special claim
To virtues which invest the lowest name;
— His love is true, — the passion unalloy'd
Without which oath would be a cheerless void;
True Love, — a myst'ry tongues can scarce disclose,
A lamp of joy amid the darkest woes,
A faith, exempt from ev'ry sordid thought,
Which barely mingles with our mortal lot!
He feels this love — yet sees, with wond'rous sense,
Love can't subsist without the pence of pence!
So, like a fellow sensible and wise,
To earn some coin by various means he tries;
Book-making, railway shares, and bitter ale
Alike turn out schemes profitless and stale;
And Fate being deaf to ev'ry earnest pray'r,
He yields, as many have, to dark despair!—
Cumming, prince of waiters, sober, steady,
Proves an instrument for mischief ready,
And gives, unconsciously, a dose that kills,
—At least Job fears 'tis so—a dose of *pills!*
Job does not die—kind Fortune interferes,
Rewards his love, and dissipates his fears!

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for settlement of Issues.

306 Govind Pandoorung *vs.* Moroba Ramchunder and others.

340 Visram Jugmull and another *vs.* Poonjeebai widow.

341 Munoredass Lalldass *vs.* Jetha Runsord and others.

342 Sorabjee Rustomjee *vs.* Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay and others.

343 The same *vs.* Ebrahim Meya bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay and others.

344 Sha Vundravundass Jumnadass *vs.* Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay and others.

345 The same *vs.* The same

346 The same *vs.* The same.

348 Verpall Shamjee and another *vs.* Nanchund Ruttonsey.

349 Cotumchund Manockchund *vs.* Cuppoorchund Vujachund.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

97 A. Lulloobhoy Nuthoobhoy *vs.* Mancooverbai, widow.

131 F. L. Brown *vs.* Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

135 Lalljee Cullianjee *vs.* Moorarjee Curson.

138 Thucker Dyal Topun *vs.* Jeswor Sew.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 22nd July 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Fourteenth Day, Wednesday, 22nd July 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. W. HOLMES,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. G. T. Portlock, H. Cooper, W. H. Walker, J. Mignon, J. R. Raer Thomas Phillips, W. H. Wakeman, F. J. Azaviedo, Framjee Byramjee, Atmaram Balcrustnajee, and Sookdeo Aditram.

CHEATING AND ABETMENT BY CONSPIRACY.—Moottichund Waljee, Canjee Oomersey, Ramjee Madowjee, and Jugga Dolla, were indicted on the charge of cheating and abetment by conspiracy.

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton and Dr. Reid appeared on behalf of the first and second prisoners.

Mr. Green defended the third prisoner.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the fourth prisoner.

All the prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. White stated the case for the prosecution.

Sookdeo Gopilall being sworn said he was the correspondent of the firm of Bhagmull and had been engaged in opium speculations in which he had lost money. He became acquainted with Moottichund sometime in May of last year, about the 3rd of the month. He used to meet him in the bazar, and at this time he one day said "how are you getting on now." Witness told him he had lost in time bargains and was badly off. He answered, "if you have sustained a loss, why are you afraid; if you do what I desire I will put you in a way of retrieving your loss." Witness said "I know none." Moottichund said he would take him to his house and show him a way. On the 9th May he said "come along to my sett's house." He took him to Kametteepoora. Canjee (the second prisoner) was there. Ramjee Madow came afterwards. Canjee caused witness to sit down. Mootichund was there; Canjee asked if he had met with loss, and he said he had. They then asked where he had most credit here. Witness told them he was in the habit of purchasing considerable quantities of piece goods which he sent up country. They then asked him if he would purchase some piece goods for them and deliver them to prisoners. Witness asked if he did so "what next." They said they would all participate. Ramjee had just arrived then. Canjee proposed a writing should be made out. Witness then thought he should consult some one previous to entering upon the business, and promised that he would do it the next day, not then. Motee asked him and he said he would come at nightfall. He (witness) was to get half, and the remainder was to be shared between the prisoners. The goods were to be purchased on credit. They said "purchase the goods, give them to us and then be off with yourself. Witness replied that he did not know how to engage in this undertaking. They said, "what is that to you, you be off, and you will have no more trouble." They said also they would send him to Marwar his native country. Ramjee remained until witness left. Motee said they would go to Canjee's. On the way they stopped at the house of Mathooradass, in order that he might accompany them to Canjee's. Canjee was at home, but Mathooradass did not go inside the room; he sat outside. He could not see in, as the door was (almost) not quite closed. Motee was with Canjee. The latter said, "make out that writing now." Canjee made out a writing. Witness signed it and Motee made a mark, and Canjee signed it, and has it now. The purport of the writing was that witness should purchase piece goods from merchants which should be delivered to them, and upon goods being sold half should be given to witness and half to the three first prisoners. Then the goods were purchased. Goods were got from Mooljee Dyal and witness took them to his warehouse at Chinch Bunder. He did not pay for them. It was not his intention to pay for them. Prisoners had not given money for him to do so, and no arrangements were made for them to do so. The piece goods received from Mooljee Dyal, witness made into a bale and gave them to one Ludda, who Motee and Canjee told him would come with a cart, and he was to deliver them. The piece of jaconet in Court is portion of the goods. Thinks the amount received from Mooljee Dyal was about six hundred rupees worth. On the 19th May 1862 witness saw Motee and Canjee, and they said "if you remain here, in the shop of Rogmull the piece goods merchants will complain of you, as the money is not to be paid." Next day witness went with Kissen, Canjee's man, to Parell. Then Kissen fetched him from Parell and brought a letter which Kissen tore up. The letter was from the three first prisoners. He also brought an account book and a pen and ink, and the latter said that the cloth merchants had taken measures to seize all the goods delivered to them, and it was necessary to take measures to get them back, for if he became the owner of the goods, they could not get them back. The letter further required that an account should be opened in the book brought by Kissen. This produced is the book and this is the account.

Mr. Barton said that this book had nothing to do with the case and had been obtained possession of in the most illegal manner.

His Lordship said they had their remedy, it was now to be received in evidence.

Examination continued. The goods got from Mooljee Dyal are entered in this book. The item is Rs. 3344. Witness does not know to whom the book belongs. Moottichund said "if you have opened an account exactly according to our instructions then we shall become owners of the goods." He only conversed with Motee after about this account at Mr. Sangster's office; Motee said they would get the goods and he would get half the money and they would send him to Marwar. Kissen fetched him from Parell the second day after he went there, and said he was wanted at the Police Office. At first he refused to go, but eventually agreed to go with him, and afterwards went in a shigram with the doors closed. They called at Mr. Sangster's first. Witness said to Kissen, in presence of Motichund "now give me the two thousand rupees you produced for, as an inducement." Motichund advised him not to take the money himself as a warrant was out against him, and said he would be searched at the Police Office, and the money taken from him and kept by the authorities, but he had better deposit it at Mr. Sangster's Office in his name. Motee then took the money from Kissen, and without a he went inside to Mr. Sangster. "Motee said to Mr. Sangster here are two thousand rupees, enter this to the account of Shookdeo." Mr. Sangster gave Motee the receipt and then handed it to me. Kissen said as he would be searched at the police office, he had better give the receipt to him and he did so. Mr. Sangster after paid that money back to Kissen and Mathooradass upon obtaining the signature of witness. This was written at the Police Office. Witness owned Mathooradass at this time Rs. four hundred and forty, and Mr. Sangster received sixty rupees for costs. He did not pay any more than this himself. He did not engage Counsel in the High Court; he was in jail at the time."

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I was bailed by prisoners. I suppose about the 26th of May. All the piece goods were purchased under the agreement entered into in Canjee's house. I have been tried for obtaining these goods and the jury acquitted me; I obtained the goods in an honest way, but my designs were evil at the time. Moteechund told me to obtain the goods in that honest way. I have been sued by two or three of the piece good merchants for these very goods, in the Small Cause Court. I mentioned the names of the prisoners first in September 1862. Mooljee Dyal said after the trial if I did not pay the money, he would prosecute me. He asked me for the money. Mooljee Dyal told me to go to the Police Office about the matter; I myself told Mooljee of it. I have been in custody at the Police Office since Monday last. The document drawn up at Moottee's was not a partnership. I have had credit transactions with Mottee before this. I took Mathooradass as a witness to the transactions. Was afraid to awaken suspicion if I went to his house. Canjee and Motee cautioned me not to tell Mathooradass. I admit, that at the desire of the prisoners, I went amongst these piece good merchants for twelve days, purchasing without the intention of paying any one. When the prisoners did not give me my half share, I became an informer.

By Dr. Reid.—I do not know of a similar charge to that of which prisoners are accused being preferred against me, in the Fort Police Office, before Mr. Oliver, on the 10th of last March; I was at Marwar then, and know nothing about a warrant. I was apprehended at the Railway Station on account of Mathooradass having had Rs. 400.

Further examined by Mr. Barton—there was Rs. 1900 paid to Bhajmull Tugmuli on the 25th May 1862, which I got from a Marwaree named Sallagram.

Re-examined by Mr. White.—When I went to Parell my master's books were left behind, the Rs. 2000 were paid on his account. The sum of Rs. 1900 I paid to Bhajmull Tugmuli. The goods I was tried for were obtained from Hemraj not Mooljee Dyal. The previous transactions I had with Mooljee Dyal were on credit of eight days, if it exceeded that time I had to pay interest.

Mathooradass Pokodass stated that he was a broker and had known the last witness for some time, and remembered going with him to a house at Kametapoora in May 1862. He afterwards learned it was Canjee's house. They went for an airing to Mahaluxmee. Moteechund accompanied them. Saw Canjee at the house. Witness sat on the ground floor of the first story, and last witness and Canjee went into the room. Moteechund was writing and witness could see into the room, but could not hear much; he heard that Sookdeo should deliver goods and Motee should receive them. A paper was written and he could see Motee writing it; afterwards Canjee wrote something and read it; Sookdeo got up and said come along. They then went home. Witness received Rs. 2000 from Mr. Sangster, that is Kissen and he received it; Sookdeo came to the Police Office. It was money which Sookdeo caused to be paid to me. They had a running account, Sookdeo owed him Rs. 440. This, with Rs. 60 paid to Mr. Sangster, and Rs. 1500 were paid to the second prisoner, Canjee Oomersey. (A receipt was given to witness by Canjee for the Rs. 1500, paid on account of Sookdeo, for a cloth merchant's account.) This was done at Sookdeo's request. The cloth merchant's receipt was not given to witness by Canjee. This was about two and a half months ago; Canjee paid back the Rs. 1500, which he, witness, holds as his own, as he had paid Rs. 2000 on Sookdeo's account. Had dealings with Sookdeo after deducting the Rs. 440. An adjustment put in by witness. Sookdeo writes he has no claim whatever thereon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—Moteechund was writing for a quarter of an hour with the door wide open. Afterwards in the buggy Sookdeo told him all that transpired: he said he would get a commission on the piece goods. Witness did not see Sookdeo write.

By Dr. Reid.—Went accidentally with Sookdeo and knew nothing about what it went to Canjee's for.

By Mr. White.—Canjee took as much time to write as would take to make his signature.

Davidass Gella, a piece goods merchant, stated he knew all the prisoners; Jugga Dolla lives in Shaik Memon Street. Witness was passing his house and Jugga called him. This was about fourteen months ago. He offered to sell witness some goods and took him inside the room, first shutting the door; Jugga then showed witness a piece of turkey red, bearing W. R. Grahame's mark and a piece of Jaconet, bearing the mark of James Sigg & Co. He took these from a heap covered with old mats and sackcloth. He asked me to buy and asked the price. Witness offered a price for it. He said he would take from six to eight annas per piece less to take out the tickets from the pieces. It was not usual to sell the goods without tickets. Those are part of the goods on the table. Then witness thought they were stolen goods. Dolla wanted ready money and witness told him to come to his shop. An hour went to his shop, having recognized the goods, he gave information to Mooljee Dyal, the prosecutor, who went with him to the shop of Jugga Dolla, which he pointed out to prosecutor.

By Mr. Cooper.—Does not recollect the month or day, but it was about nine in the morning. In Dolla's shop was a heap of piece goods. Witness is a neighbour of Mooljee Dyal. There was only this one heap of goods. There was not a bale there. Witness went to take dinner with Mooljee, the prosecutor, on Sunday last. Did not talk a word about this case then.

By Court.—There are many pieces with this mark of W. R. Graham, in the market.

By Mr. Cooper,—Continued. Canjee, Motee and two purvoes met them on Sunday at Walkeswur; Hemraj and Mathooradass were there. This case was not talked about.

Mooljee Dyal examined by Mr. White.—Stated that in May 1862, he sold some piece goods to Sookdeo for Rs. 661-6-1, thirty-five pieces of jacconets. Made the entry himself. Moolchund a broker came with Sookdeo, and prices were fixed; the goods were sold on credit. He said he would pay the money in seven days. He said he wanted to send them to Hydrabad. Witness knew he was Agent to Ragioll. They were debited to Sookdeo Gopilall. The goods were to be removed and the money was to be sent for afterwards. Then he brought two coolies and removed the goods, and witness sent his brother for the money in the evening. The next witness saw if the goods were at Jugga Dolla's. Witness identifies the goods. The jacconet bears a peculiar mark and has only been once imported to Bombay by Sigg & Co. He bought all the goods of this description which Sigg & Co. had. Davidass Gella took him to Jugga Dola on the 28th or 29th May; Motee, Canjee and Jugga were there then and having observed them particularly, went to Mr. Forjett's; ten pieces of long cloth were found there belonging to me. Sookdeo was charged by him but he abandoned the prosecution when he learnt the particulars of the case. The account book produced was taken from Ramjee Madowjee, the third prisoner's pocket, when prisoners were first arrested at the police station. Witness does not know where the Sepoys are now who were present. Canjee's premises were three times searched for books, and subsequently one was found in a jar of rice. There was no account in Motee's or Canjee's books of the piece goods. The goods were not sent to Hydrabad.

By Mr. Green. There was no more than these six boxes of this account in the market. There are one hundred pieces in a box. The remainder are now sold.

By Dr. Reid.—Witness said he was one of the seventeen who laid an information against Skoodeo, but did not go on with it. He had only laid information twice; the last was on the 10th of March.

By Court. Some goods have been enhanced twenty five, fifty and a hundred per cent. since they were had from him.

By Mr. Cooper.—When witness went in to Jugga Dolla's room, he saw two or three boxes, the rest were loose pieces.

Mr. Constable Mahon said in May 1862, he went to Jugga Dolla's and found a havidar there. Jugga asked him to remove the havildar. Witness said he could not, as he must have come fraudulently by them.

Mr. Barton objected most strongly to this.

His Lordship said the Constable had no right to assume any such thing.

Mr. Dunbar thought it made no difference.

His Lordship thought it did, assuming at once that he, the prisoner, was a guilty man.

Mr. Barton quoted a rule of the Lord Chief Justice, in which it was laid down that such was a threat of terror.

His Lordship said he thought that the Constable's statement should not be received. It left a prisoner no hope in making such a threat, as it appeared to be.

Examination continued. Some piece goods were co-found on the ground, some were covered with loose packing, &c. Next day witness went to Moteechund, and told him the same as he had told Jugga. Witness took them before Mr. Forjett and afterwards searched their premises.

By Mr. Cooper.—Jugga at once opened the door. The goods were stowed in the ordinary manner. He said the goods had been mortgaged to him.

Lucknidass Premjee stated that he was a piece goods merchant and one of the principal men of the Bhattia caste; he knew Moteechund and Canjee. About eleven or twelve months ago he sent for them. Witness told them that they were concerned in the matter of the piece goods seized by the police, and that the owners had informed him that they had to go every day to the police office, and said "do you allow the piece goods to be given up and get you out of this matter."

Mr. Barton again objected to this evidence.

His Lordship said the witness assumed the guilt of the accused and told them to "get out of this matter." He did not think this statement could be received. The witness could therefore stand down.

Mr. Barton addressed the Court. Sookdeo, the informer, he said was already indicted for cheating, fourteen months ago on the same charge as the one on which the prisoners were being tried. Sookdeo was arraigned and acquitted on the charge of one of these creditors, and the jury acquitted him on the ground that it was a purely mercantile transaction. He would ask his lordship if he thought there was any independent testimony against the prisoners. How was it possible to abet an act which had never been proved. There was but one conspiracy if there was any, and that was disposed of in the person of Sookdeo. He would like to know if his Lordship thought there was any case for the jury, or that there was sufficient corroboration of Sookdeo's evidence to go on with the case.

His Lordship said if the jury liked to consider the case as it stood, they might do so, but if they had any doubt about it, they had better hear counsel.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Jury in a very effective speech. He said every means had been taken which money could afford, to get up this case against the prisoners. The real secrets of the case, he said, were, that the market had gone up, and the object was to try a civil action on the criminal side of this Court, and if the jury returned a verdict against these men, the object of the real conspirators, the former seventeen prosecutors, would be attained. These men had then only to go before Mr. Oliver and get the goods back. The seventeen creditors of Sookdeo are the men who sixteen months ago prosecuted or were about to prosecute the witness Sookdeo who has already been acquitted of the offence, and which had been declared by a competent jury "no cheat at all." The learned counsel concluded a speech which highly amused the Court, declaring that Sookdeo's evidence unless corroborated by respectable witnesses would stand for nothing at all, and that he was only now turned a witness to save himself from his creditors.

Dr. Reid followed in a most excellent speech and asked the jury if they could believe one single word the witness and informer Sookdeo had said, or that any faith could be placed in the wretch who could come before the Court, and declare himself a thief, with reference to the very offence of which a jury had acquitted him. It was very clear his object was to implicate the prisoners to save himself from his creditors.

Mr. Cooper then addressed the Court in a few words for his client, the fourth prisoner, in which he very clearly pointed out the most favorable phases of his client's case, and expressed himself to the effect that he would not occupy the time of the Court, after the eloquent, and admirable addresses of the counsel who preceded him.

His Lordship then summed up.

The jury after ten minutes consideration returned a verdict of "not guilty" for all the prisoners who were discharged by proclamation.

The Court rose at 6-45 P. M.

NEWS LETTERS.

MYSORE, 10th July.

Mysore has been in a state of bustle and excitement for the last fortnight. The Races! The Races! The Races! had brought in a goodly gathering of goodly Nabobs from stations far and near, and the unfortunate Agent of the Transit Office here has been harrassed and worried from morn to night by incessant demands for coaches and bullocks from parties hastening onwards with breathless ardour to Inkul—the famous scene of their sport and merriment. On the 30th ultimo was the first run, when the Princess Alexandra's Cup was contested for and won by Dr. Campbell's courser. On the 2nd instant was the grand celebration of His Highness's birthday. It opened with a salute from the ramparts of the old Fort, corresponding with the age of the royal personage; and, after a brilliant review of His Highness' troops in the afternoon by Major Ramsay, in the presence of a vast concourse of all grades and shades, closed with a sumptuous dinner in the Palace to an unusually crowded assemblage, at to the evening. Among the guests who gathered around the festive board to do honor to the occasion, was seen the form and visage of a distinguished veteran —His Excellency the Governor of Madras, whose appearance wore the perfection of health and spirits. He arrived at the Station on the previous day, and took up his temporary abode at Killwali, the Chief Commissioner, coming, in the meanwhile, into Mysore, as occasions and circumstances required. Every token of respect, which His Highness the Maharajah could devise, as expressive of the pleasure and gratification he felt at His Excellency's visit, was unsparingly bestowed. In short, there was nothing wanting on the part of the Mysorian Chief to evince his hearty welcome of his illustrious guest. His Excellency, with Lady Denison and party, attended Divine Service last Sunday morning, the 5th instant. He returned to Bangalore on Wednesday the 8th instant, under the customary salute. In the midst of all his mirth and gaiety, it is sad to have occasion to record the work of destruction. One of the Artillery men in His Highness's Service was struck dead by the bursting of a cannon while he was serving at it; and another had his right arm dreadfully injured, and so under amputation necessary. On the ill tidings being conveyed to His Highness, with his wonted liberality he directed the amount of fifty rupees to be paid to the afflicted family of the deceased. It is to be hoped that His Highness will take the hint and institute an Ordnance Department to examine into the State of his guns, many of which, it is to be feared, have become superannuated, and fit no longer for effective service. If it be true, as rumours long afloat say, that he is shortly expecting the Government of the country will be restored to him, it would be meet, in order to the realization of his hopes, to commemorate the event, by having the ramparts of his Fort repaired and refitted with a few of the newly invented pounders. As the Races are now nearly over, the goodly folks are all gradually dispersing and returning to their homes—quite pleased and delighted no doubt, with their trip to Mysore, as well as with the kindness of His Highness the Maharajah; and wishing at the same time, that the aged Sire, whose princely hospitality they had so amply shared may long be spared to hear his toast drank with deafening cheers in the illuminated hall of his ancestors.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, July* 16.

SIMLA, 12th *July* 1863.

"UNTIL Monday last the rains had been passing away pleasantly enough, and there was reason to be glad at having escaped from a hot, dry atmosphere to the cool and refreshing one of clouds, moisture, and smart heavy showers. Since Monday however, there has scarcely been an hour's cessation and rain has fallen uninterruptedly. The surrounding hills have been invisible, and the gorgeous and sublime views have been hidden from our gaze. A dense fog and a grey misty haze have enveloped the whole station, and the sun, even for once in a way, has failed to pierce the clouds and vapours which have filled the valleys, and clothed with a clothing garb the adjacent hills far off like. The community have been full of enjoyment nevertheless.

On Tuesday evening the Amateurs under the 'special patronage of their Excellencies the viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief' performed the Comic Drama 'Delicate Ground' and 'a phenomenon in a Smock Frock.' The Governor General was unable to attend. The Commander-in-Chief honored the amateurs and was present. Rain poured in torrents the whole evening, yet there was not an empty seat in the house, for, in spite of the weather, all Simla flocked thither determined to enjoy the play. In the first piece, 'Delicate Ground, there are only three characters; and those three were sustained and admirably played throughout. The mirth and laughter of the audience were excited, and the house rang with enthusiastic applause. A 'Phenomenon in a Smock Frock' was crowned with equal success. Mr. Sowerberry played very well; John Buttercup was inimitable; Betsey Chirrup was exquisitely gentle and womanly; had Betsey been born a woman she might have taken a second rate place in any one of the London theatres.

The charms and allurements of Betsey upset the profound honesty of John Buttercup; John lies like a man and wins the love and affection of the housekeeper. Mr. Sowerberry groans over honest John's enormous fraud, ends, as he began, with the conviction that honesty is no where to be found and that an honest man does not exist. The play over, the curtain dropped, and Betsey was called; she appeared; she glided gracefully along the narrow space between the lights and the curtain; she made the final curtsey at the corner of exit, and, as she did so, she bumped her binder part against a projecting panel, and was nearly tilted forward into the 'pit;' simultaneously the curtain was lifted and poor Betsey's crinoline was caught up along with it; the house roared with laughter, and amidst cheers and merriment Betsey escaped. The entertainment was undoubtedly successful, so successful, indeed, that the amateurs played again on Friday.

The police arrangements here, on all public occasions, are very bad; whenever there is an entertainment at the essentially-roomless the utmost confusion arises on departure; Jaumpanies utterly regardless of each other, rush recklessly toward, the door, until, at length they become huddled and crowded together; petulant masters get angry, and curse, and cuff, and cail; but all to no purpose. Much time is lost thereby, and much annoyance created for the want of efficient police supervision. On such occasions the European Kotwal should be present, and he should enforce the same system as obtains in England for entrance and exit; in this way the inconvenience which arises, and the disgraceful scenes which frequently enough occur, might be avoided."—*Delhi Gazette, July* 16.

OOTACAMUND.

The Weather.—After about three weeks of incessant cloud, drizzle, and rain, the last day or two have been comparatively dry and fair. The depressing effect of the gloominess of the weather is felt by many, and others suffer from the effect of the damp on the physical constitution. Smoult says, "the air during the month of January, February, and March is intensely dry, the point of saturation being occasionally as low as 13°, the temperature, of the air being 60°. In April, it begins to fluctuate, and in May, the quantity of moisture increases very perceptibly, being accompanied by rapid changes of the electrical condition of the atmosphere. During June, July, and August, it is nearly charged with moisture. In this damp condition of the atmosphere, which by suppressing the action of the skin, produces those trifling ailments to which people are subject at this season of the year. Nevertheless, the range of thermometer being exceedingly limited, there is an equableness of temperature by day and night which is highly congenial, and conducive to health besides. Smoult says, "during the monsoon season, the temperature is remarkably equable, the range seldom exceeding, 12° or 14° in the open air while in rooms without a fire, it is under 4° or 5°. This is therefore, notwithstanding many drawbacks, much the most favorable season for invalids, and should be selected, when a power of choice exists, as the period for ascending the hills." In describing the rain at this season, the same authority says that it is by no means constant, and seldom lasts for more than two or three days at a time. Smoult's book was published in 1857, and if such was the moderate performance of the monsoon at that time, it is not so now. For the last three years, the rain has lasted not for three days, but for three weeks at a time, much to the discomfort of both residents and visitors. Sir William Denison when he was here, used to run away from the damp to Coonoor or Kotergherry, and this is what many do at the present day. The relief afforded by a clearer sky, and a less humid atmosphere is no doubt agreeable, but our opinion is that Ootacamund should be viewed in all seasons of the year, and to those in particular who take up their abode in it permanently, no better means could be adopted for becoming acclimatised. It is however to be hoped that the break we are now enjoying will last for a little while, merely as an opportunity of drying his bed and blankets, and the roads a chance of recovering from that dreadful slipperiness which takes you off your feet in the twinkle of an eye.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, July* 16.

BANGALORE.

WE have it on good authority that it is under consideration to place the entire management of the Imperial Mails in transit through the Territories of Mysore and Coorg under the immediate control of the Commissioner. Whether the proposed arrangement will, if carried into effect, conduce to the public benefit, remains to be seen. —*Herald, July* 17.

OFFICIAL.—The Chief Commissioner and Staff returned from Mysore on Thursday. Sir William Denison came back on Friday, and was received with the usual salute, and left for Oassoor yesterday.—*Mysore Recorder, July* 16.

THE BANGALORE BANK.—The local bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of ten per cent per annum.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE following is from Srinuggur, Cashmere, July 4th 1863 describing some smart shocks of earthquake in the valley:—

"About 12 o'clock the night before last we were all startled by a most violent earthquake, the houses shook to such a degree that it was with great difficulty any one could stand, and everybody rushed out from them as best they could, some even jumping from the upper stories of the bungalows that are built for the accommodation of visitors. Most of these bungalows have suffered more or less, the plaster both inside and out having fallen down in different parts. Immediately after the first shock another slight one, and several more very slight shocks were felt during the remainder of the night. Another occurred yesterday morning at 6, one at 2 P.M., and one at 6 P.M., but none happily as bad as the first. I have felt three more shocks to-day, so living indoors is at present unsafe. Most of the visitors have slept in their tents, these last two nights, and bungalows are quite at a discount. It is nearly impossible to obtain an exact account of the damage done, but I believe thirteen houses tumbled down in the city, but no lives were lost; a staircase came down in one of the bungalows and nearly buried a kitmutgar. I think this is the most serious case at our side the city.

"We have now been fourteen shocks felt within thirty-six hours; I was in the upper story of one of the bungalows at the time the first shock took place, and my feelings at the time were as if I was in a train which had been suddenly stopped, chairs tumbled down, bottles fell off the shelves, and everything seemed in motion, the tall poplar trees swayed about in the moonlight, and the whole affair is almost indescribable, we are otherwise all serene and jolly, but very warm."—*Delhi Gazette, July* 10.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 7th *Moharrum*, 25th *June*.—"The following letter from Shere Allee Khan, regarding the death of the Ameer was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

"In my last I wrote to you about the Ameer's death, and requested you to keep the news concealed until further orders. Now you can make the news public, and spread the carpet of mourning to receive the people to read the Fataha.

"I am happy to say that my brother Sirdar Mohamed Auzum Khan and other Sirdars have acknowledged me as their superior, and are all obeying my orders. We have appointed Sirdar, Mohamed Yakoob Khan, Nazzur Mohamed Khan sons of our late Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan, Mohamed Rufeek Khan and Mohamed Ullum Khan; the son of late Sirdar Syud Mohamed Khan to rule Heerat, and ordered two battalions and two thousand sowars to remain in Heerat under their command. After we have granted Khillats to the Heerat chiefs, and have made other arrangements for the city, we shall leave this for Cabool via Huzara Dahrungee."

26th *June*.—Sirdar Mohamed Allie Khan, as customary, sent for three ass loads of meat and rice, and having spread the morning carpet in the garden of the Ameer, made the news of the Ameer's death public, and received the people there to read the Fataha.

Letters were ordered to be written and sent to the different Hakims regarding the Ameer's death. One to Sirdar Mohamed Surwar Khan, the son of Mohamed Auzim Khan, the Hakim of Zoormut, and the other for Shahpurel Khan, the Hakim of Jallalabad directing them to send for the Tahseeldars and other officers first, and then to make the news public through them. They were also ordered to receive the people to read the Fatahas, and tell them that Sirdars Shere Allee Khan and Mohamed Auzim Khan with their troops were shortly expected in Cabool.

27th *June*.—All the Caboolees and Kazulbaushees, in parties, that is ten or fifteen at a time, went to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, and after reading the Fataha, they took leave and returned home. Mohamed Akhoer Ahmed Khan, Meer Hajee Sahib, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan and Quazee Syud Ahmed, having assembled in the Bala Hissar, consulted among themselves, and determined that the Caboolie and Kazulbaushee chiefs should be sent for to the Jumma Musjid, and the ceremony of reading the khootba, in Sirdar Shere Allee Khan's name, and coining the new coin should be celebrated. On this, one proposed to wait until Sirdars Shere Allee Khan and Mohamed Auzim Khan had arrived, while the other said, the ceremony was to come off after three days.

The following letter from Heerat was received to-day.

"Two letters, one addressed to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and the other to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, were received in Heerat from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Takhta Bool in Toorkistan. The one for Shere Allee Khan was as undermentioned: I am sorry to learn by the letter of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan that the Ameer is dead. I congratulate you on succeeding to the throne of the Ameer; I will pay the same regard to you as I used to do to the Ameer."

Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan having been directed by Mohamed Ufzul to obey and respect Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, took the mace in his hand and went and stood before Sirdar Share Allee Khan like a mace bearer. Shere Allee Khan received Mohamed Auzim Khan very kindly, and reassured him of his friendship."

It was also stated in the letter that Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan with some other Khans had been appointed governor of Heerat, and Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, the ruler of Furrah, Gurrishk, and other places.

Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan and Shere Allee Khan were to leave Heerat for Cabool as soon as they had arranged matters in Heerat.

The following letter from Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan from Heerat, was received by Mirza Abd Khan in Cabool, on the 7th Mohurrum, 25th June:—

"The Ameer after labouring under lingering sickness for two months, breathed his last on the 21st Zilhij, 9th June.

"We are all crying for the irreparable loss as the poet says—'Khakuah bur sur, ki khak bur sur na koonud, bar sur bar sil ki dardegan tur na koonud."

"Dust be on the head of him who does not put dust on his own head."

His heart be struck by the lightning who does not weep."

The body of the Ameer has been buried in the tomb of Khwaa Ubdoolla Unsaree. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan is treating every one with great kindness. Every thing is going right here, you should always attend the Durbar of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and gain his good will."

After a week or two as soon as the affairs are well arranged in Heerat, I will leave this for Caboul."—*Delhi Gazette, July* 16.

A TIGER HUNT.

THE Hyderabad Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* thus recounts some excellent sport by a plucky East Indian at the station:—"Mr. J. H. Robinson, a young East Indian of some attainments, who came from Madras a few years ago, and set himself up in business at Secunderabad, went in a state of convalescence to a village called Idulabad, for a change. The village is about eighteen miles from this, and while occupying the dawk bungalow there for a day or two, his attention was attracted by a long lamentation set up by a woman in the neighborhood. On enquiring the cause, he was told that her husband had an hour or two before been taken away and destroyed by a tiger. Luckily there happened to be a large elephant belonging to a Nawab available, and the animal having been sent a day previous for forage, Mr. Robinson took advantage of this circumstance, and for a consideration induced the *mahout* or keeper, to go out the next day in search of the brute. Mr Robinson mounted on a bare pad, with his servant behind him, each having a double barrelled gun, proceeded in quest of the 'man eater.' After traversing a mile or two of dense jungle with difficulty, they suddenly came to a little open piece of ground covered with copse, and there on a patch of brushwood, lay the big beasts, evidently gorged with the flesh of a large buffalo he had also killed, at the carcase of which was lying not far off. The elephant was now within twenty-five feet of the tiger, stood steadily, and faced his foe without flinching. The tiger turned his head and shook his tail, the first symptom of trying a spring, when Mr. Robinson coolly lodged his first bullet between, and a little above, his eyes. He then made an effort to rise, but could hardly do so, as he was evidently brained, as Captain Shakespear says in his 'Wild Sports of India.' The second bullet immediately followed and lodged itself under his right ear. This gave him the *coup de grace*, and he never stirred after that. He was short in after taken to the village in triumph, dissected, and stuffed in due course. He measured ten and a half feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, being only three feet in length. He was upwards of three feet in height, and was considered by the village connoisseurs to be seven years old.

Mr. Robinson deserves great credit for his cool courage on the occasion, considering that this is the first tiger he had ever seen in his wild state, and one he had not had remotest idea of encountering, which he set out in a weak state of health, to seek to renovation by a change of air. He was rewarded for his toil and trouble, and the great risk he underwent, by the blessings of the whole village, many of whom came with little offerings, in acknowledgment of the obligations they were under to him, for having rid them of the monster.

Some of the villagers however took good care to secure the fat and all the claws, the latter being considered by them to possess a peculiar charm, while the former is used by them as an ointment in cases of rheumatism, a remedy in which they place implicit faith.

As I see that other encounters with tigers have recently appeared in the papers with different results, I send the above brief account, which may prove interesting to some of your readers who are partial to adventures of the kind.

These regions from a fine field for sportsmen who delight in the destruction of large game, and it is surprising that one does not hear of more expeditions being undertaken against the denizens of the forest, by our numerous Nimrods."—*

world could not have persecuted the ceilings for credulity.

The modest Mr. Home quotes in his book newspaper puffs of himself, and tells us how an American paper, the *Hartford Courant*, called him "a gentleman of education and character quite out of the range of common mediums," and how that journal said, "We regard him as the most remarkable man living;" or how another called him "Probably the most remarkable of modern mediums for spirit manifestations of a physical or tangible order;" or how a New York paper said of him, "Quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, he never has thrust himself forward, nor specially sought nor avoided the notoriety which attends him; never has exhibited himself as a public medium, as many suppose, but has simply suffered events to take their course with him." In another page, quite as incidentally, credit is claimed for the not taking of hire. The autobiography shows that Mr. Home began the world without means and without family aid, that he depended on his exertions for the way he made in life, and that he has exercised no other calling than that in which we have all seen that he knows how to thrive.

Mr. Home tells us that he was born in Edinburgh in March, 1833, and reports that "when I was a baby my cradle was frequently rocked, as if some kind guardian spirit was tending me in my slumbers." He was adopted by an aunt when year a old, and at the age of nine went with her and her husband to America. His "mother was a seer throughout her life." His first marvellous story opens with a recommendatory picture of himself and another boy who were "*in the habit of reading the Bible together*, and upon one occasion, in the month of April, as we had been reading it in the woods, and we were both of us silently contemplating the beauties of the springing vegetation . . . ." The boys agreed that whichever died first, &c. &c. The old tale. One new touch in it Mr. Home adds of his own. When his dead friend's spirit appeared, "his features were unchanged, except in brightness; the only difference I saw was that his hair was long." Another vision of a sister dead at a distant place showed her with profusion of hair; whence it appears that while mortals sent to prison get their hair cropped close, the mortals who escape this prisonhouse of earth get their hair lengthened, and this may have something to do with the profusion of back hair wherewith most mediums are endowed. It is, so far as it goes (which is commonly far over the coat collar), a foretaste of their future bliss.

When Mr. Home's mother was dying, her ghost—again the old stupid sort of invention—anxious to reveal to somebody what o'clock it was when she died, spoke to her son from the head of his bed, and also displayed her bust, saying three times solemnly, Dan, twelve o'clock! (the awful midnight hour, too, to make the story ship-shape) Dan, twelve o'clock! Dan, twelve o'clock! ! ! Afterwards the spirits thumped at the young prophet's bed so hard that he lost sleep and colour, and his aunt, he says, "taunted me with having been agitated by *some of my prayer meetings*." Still the *role* to sustain is that of the pious youth. The aunt also being favoured with knockings, supposed that they were of the devil, and "in her uncontrollable anger, she seized a chair and threw it at me." This is the young Apostle's first manifestation of chair-moving. Three persons, each of a different denomination, are next introduced into the scene. The Baptist comes first, and the raps beat assenting tune to his prayer; the Methodist is unkind; and the Congregationalist certifies that the future apostle is "a pure-minded boy." At last we read

THE MANNER OF THE CONSECRATION OF THE SECOND DANIEL.

"In the glass I saw a chair that stood between me and the door, moving slowly towards me. My first feeling was one of intense fear, and I looked round to see if there were no escape; but there was the chair between me and the door, and still it moved towards me as I continued looking at it. When within about a foot of me it stopped, whereupon I jumped past it, rushed downstairs, seized my hat in the hall and went out to ponder on this wonderful phenomenon.

After this, when sitting quietly in the room with my aunt and uncle, the table, and sometimes the chairs, and other furniture, were moved about by themselves in a singular way, to the great disgust and surprise of my relations. Upon one occasion, as the table was being thus moved about of itself, my aunt brought *the family Bible*, and placing it on a table, said, "There, that will soon drive the devils away;" but to her astonishment *the table only moved in a more lively manner, as if pleased to bear such a burden*. Seeing this, she was greatly incensed, and determining to stop it, she angrily placed her whole weight on the table, and was actually lifted up with it bodily from the floor. My only consolation at this time was from another aunt a widow, who lived near, whose heartfelt sympathy did much to cheer and console me. At her house, when I visited her, the same phenomena occurred; and we there first began to ask questions, to which we received intelligent replies. The spirit of my mother at her house in this way communicated the following: "Daniel, fear not, my child, God is with you, and who shall be against you? Seek to do good: be truthful and truth-loving, and you will prosper, my child. *Yours is a glorious mission—you will convince the infidel, cure the sick, and console the weeping.*"

We string together a few extracts, and then leave this false prophet for a glance next week at one of his true believers.

HOW A SECOND DANIEL IS NURSED IN SICKNESS BY DISEMBODIED GAMPS.

"Frequently during the most severe visitation of illness, my pains have been suddenly soothed in a mysterious way, and many times when it would have been impossible to have moved me in bed, for fear of increased hæmorrhage from the lungs, my head has been slowly lifted, and my pillow has been turned up by unseen hands. This has been repeatedly witnessed by many persons."

TESTIMONY OF AN EPISCOPAL BISHOP TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVERTED THROUGH THE MIRACLES WORKED BY THE SECOND DANIEL.

"During the time I have spoken of as my public life, I have met with thousands, many of whom disbelieved even the existence of the soul after death, and some who denied the existence of a God. Amongst these were even clergymen, who told me that though they had preached the Gospel, they themselves had never been fully convinced of existence in an after life. From the letters of a friend, *an Episcopal bishop*, I make the following extract. "You have the pleasure at present of having been the instrument of conveying incalculable joy and comfort to the hearts of many people; in the case of sorrow you have changed the whole aspect of their existence, and you have made dwelling places light, that were dark before."

Only the length of the extract prevents us from showing how this impostor tells us that he once for eleven hours was like Saint Paul absent from the body, and saw (clumsily invented) wonders of the spiritual world. But we may show

BY THAT MEANS, WHEN THE SOUL OF THE SECOND DANIEL LEFT HIS BODY IN A TRANCE, BODY AND SOUL WERE KEPT FROM FINAL SEPARATION.

"I was at this instant brought to a consciousness of light, by seeing the whole of my nervous system, as it were, composed of thousands of electrical scintillations, which here and there, as in the created never, took the form of currents, darting their rayons over the whole body in a manner most marvellous; still this was but cold electrical light, and besides, it was external. Gradually, however, I saw that the extremities were less luminous, and the finer membranes surrounding the brain became as it were glowing, and I felt that though and action were no longer connected with the earthly tenement, but that they were in a spirit-body in every respect similar to the body which I knew to have been mine, and which I now saw lying motionless before me on the bed. The only link which held the two forms together seemed to be a silvery-like light, which proceeded from the brain; and as if it were a response to my earlier waking thoughts, the same voice, only that it was now more musical than before, said, "Death is but a second birth, corresponding in every respect to the natural birth, and should the uniting link now be severed, you could never again enter the body. As I told you, however, this will not be. You did wrong to doubt, even for an instant, for this was the cause of your haveing suffered, and this very want of faith is the source of every evil on your earth. God is love; and still His children ever doubt Him. Has he not said, 'Knock, and it shall be opened unto you: seek and ye shall find?' His words must be taken as they were spoken. It is not for me to give any interepretation they may believe or desire to believe, to what God has said. Be very calm, for in a few moments you will see us all, but do not touch us, be guided by the one who is appointed to go with you, for I must remain near your body."

OF THE MISSION OF THE SECOND DANIEL.

My health had suffered from the nervous anxiety of my solitary life and studies, and now the medical men whom I consulted, pronounced my left lung to be diseased. *My spirit friends* said that they were correct in their diagnosis, but that I *would not yet pass from earth, as my mission was incomplete, and there was much yet for me to do.*

BEAUTIFUL SUBLIME AND MORAL TEACHINGS BY A DINNER BELL WEIGHING 1lb 1oz.

"Then," says Dr. Gardner, of Boston, reporting a *seance* with Mr. Home in 1854, "we were directed to place the dinner-bell (weighing 1 lb. 1 oz.) under the table on the floor where it was rung with great violence many times; questions were answered by the raps upon it, and with it each individual in the circle was touched in such a manner that there could be no mistake about it. We then requested the spirits to pass the bell from the floor, and to place it into our hands, which was done to each individual separately; and, again at our request, it was taken from our hands, and carefully deposited on the floor. Again, while we sung the hymn, 'Whilst shepherds watch,' the bell was raised from the floor, and rung in perfect time with the measure of the tune sung, after which another tune was drummed out by the bell against the under-side of the table, the sound resembling the roll of drum-sticks in the hands of a skilful performer upon a tenor drum. This was continued for several minutes.

"All the above I know was performed without human agency; the hands of each person present during the whole performance above described being on the top of the table, with the room well lighted, and in the full view of every person present; and this was also the case during the whole sitting. During the whole time of the various performances with the bell, as well as before and after it, our clothes were pulled almost constantly, two handkerchiefs were firmly knotted together while lying in the laps of the owners, we were many times touched more or less forcibly, producing a peculiar and indescribable sensation, some of us had our limbs grasped with considerable force, and distinctly felt the form of the spirit hand, a soft, delicate, elastic, yet powerful touch, which cannot be described, but must be felt to be appreciated. The reader will bear in mind that the hands of every person present were in plain view on the top of the table.

"During the evening, responses to questions asked were made by the invisible intelligence with the bell-handle, so heavy as to leave *indentations on the table which may be seen by any person who doubts*. Many other manifestations were made, but the above are sufficient to convey some idea of the wonderful invisible power there manifested; and the *many beautiful and sublime moral teachings*, there given by our heavenly visitants, through the medium while entranced, I trust will long be remembered and made a rule of life by those who heard them."

THE SECOND DANIEL DECLARES HIS MIRACLES MORE EFFICACIOUS IN SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTION THAN ALL THE PREACHING OF ALL THE CLERGY NOW IN CHRISTENDOM.

The position which is taken up by many of the clergy, is to me, in itself, an extraordinary manifestation, for certainly these phenomena, whether from God or from the devil, have in ten years caused more converts to the great truths of immortality and angel communion, with all that flows from these great facts, than all the sects in Christendom have made during the same period. Indeed, whilst the churches are losing their adherents, the belief in spiritual laws caused by these external manifestations, is becoming widely spread through the sceptical masses. It is not at all improbable that in pursuing their new studies, these last may be the means in their turn of converting the clergy to a belief in spiritual laws.

THE SECOND DANIEL IS SENT BY THE SPIRITS INTO TURKEY.

About this time my *guardian spirits told me that it seemed necessary that I should go to Turkey, as a way was opening by which I might be the means of bringing light there.*

BUT THE SPIRITS ALTER THEIR MINDS, AND PUT HIM IN THE WAY OF THE PRESENT KING OF PRUSSIA (WHO STILL NEEDS A GOOD DEAL OF CONVERTING.)

I accordingly made all preparations for the journey, and my power left me. I had received letters of introduction to persons holding high positions at Constantinople. My trunks were packed, my passports sent for *viz*. I was making a farewell call on the Duchess de A——, and while in conversation with her, the drawing-room seemed filled with rappings, the alphabet was called for, and I was told that my journey must be postponed as some political troubles were just about to occur. Instead, therefore, of going to Turkey, I went to Baden-Baden. My power while there was not great, as my health was again failing, but I met the King of Wurtemburg, and the then Prince, now King of Prussia, both of whom investigated the phenomena.

CURIOUS EXPERIENCE OF A LADY WHO AT A LECTURE SAT NEXT TO THE SECOND DANIEL.

On the 3rd of April, 1860, I had been with some friends to a lecture given in St John's Wood, by M. Louis Brane, 'On the Mysterious persons and agencies in France towards the end of the eighteenth century.' His lecture was a good deal occupied with Cagliostro, and during the time he was speaking, I had the strongest impression of the presence of Cagliostro, and the lady *who was sitting next me*, was also aware of some strong spirit presence by having her dress pulled, and by other manifestations.

HOW A POT OF PORTER REVEALS TO THE SECOND DANIEL THAT HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW IS DEAD.

I proposed to visit with a friend the establishment of Messrs Barclay and Perkins. We drove there, and had gone over nearly all the establishment, when in the barrelling-room one of the workmen proposed our tasting the porter. My friend was tasting it, and the attendant brought me a pot. I put out my hand to take it, and as my fingers came in contact with the metal, a deep shudder passed through my frame, and I suddenly knew that my dear mother-in-law who had been for many years a patient sufferer, had been released from her earthly troubles. I refused the porter, and requested my friend to accompany me home.

THE SECOND DANIEL PERFORMS SUCCESSFULLY THE FULL AND EMPTY GLASS TRICK.

One evening, at the chateau, as we were seated at the table, *the spirits having requested that the candle should be extinguished*, the table drawn to the window, and the curtains opened to admit the moonlight, there had been some striking manifestations, and the time had been passing almost imperceptibly to us all, when a gentleman who was present, said that he felt very much exhausted, and he asked for a glass of brandy and water. It was brought, and he took it in his hand, and was about raising it to his mouth, when a spirit hand suddenly appeared, took hold of the lower part of the glass, and disappeared with it under the table. We laughingly said that our unseen friends surely did not believe in the use of stimulants. To this they assented by emphatic raps and at the same moment the glass slowly rose again before him empty. The windows being closed, we supposed the water had been thrown upon the floor, and we rose to see where it was. We could discover no trace of it. About two minutes had elapsed, when the same glass, which was standing empty before him, was seen without any visible cause, gradually to approach the edge of the table, and to disappear beneath it. I do not believe that above two seconds could have elapsed, before it again appeared with the brandy and water in it, apparently not less in quantity than when first brought in, though the quality had certainly undergone some chemical change, as it had now lost much of its brown colour. By the raps, a warning was given to all of us against such indulgence.

ALSO, A BOTTLE TRICK, AND A WORSE TRICK.

Mr. Cox, of Jermyn street, testifies that at a certain seance,

"My little boy was then, and had been for some time previously indisposed, and medical advice had been called in, but to little purpose. The spirits had previously prescribed for him, and now they said they would magnetize some pure spring water, which would benefit him. For this purpose a decanter was procured, and placed on the middle of the table at which we were sitting. I placed it there myself, and had taken every precaution that no one should touch it. The water in the decanter became agitated after a few moments without any visible cause, and a powerful aroma came from the bottle. We tasted the water, and found it was strongly impregnated with something which gave it a decided flavour, but what it was we knew not: it was not like anything we had tasted before. Mr Home was then thrown into the trance state, and taking the decanter in his right hand, he walked a few feet from the table, holding it in full view all the time, when to my astonishment, I saw another decanter, apparently precisely similar to the other, in his left hand. Thus, in each of his hands I saw a decanter; and so real was the second, that I could not have told which of them was the material one. Even if a trick had been intended, here was no opportunity for it, and as the decanter was a large one, another one could not have been concealed up Mr. Home's coat-sleeve, or about his person. A little later, Mr Owen's spirit came and desired his wife's writing desk to be placed on the table; and now the room was darkened to see if we could distinguish spirit lights, which were then seen by three of us. Presently we heard the writing desk opened, and a hand was placed in mine, another in my wife's and a third in Mr Home's, each hand differing in size from the others. The alphabet was called for, and 'I fear I may have spoilt your Claude,' was spelt out. We could not understand this; but when the lamp was relighted, we found that some paint had been taken from the box from inside the desk, and had been freely used on one of my paintings which hung several feet from where we were sitting."

If anybody can believe that souls of the dead would spend a part of their eternity in smudging pictures on a dining-room wall, he may believe in Mr Home and accept this final.

SPIRITUAL COUNTING UP OF AN ARTICLE AGAINST THE SPIRIT-RAPPERS.

(*From the Diary of* "Mrs. P.")

January 20th.—A seance of eight persons. We had amused ourselves during the time with the article, "Spirit-rapping made easy" in the magazine *Once Week*, which we left on the chiffonier. I saw some thing pass from the side of the room with great velocity which vanished under the table. A curious noise was heard like the crumpling of paper, a spirit hand arose, appeared, and placed in the medium's hand a sheet of *Once a Week*, crumpled up and torn. The spirits were at work destroying the magazine—they rubbed it strongly over Mr. Home's shoe, and then placed his foot upon it. The spirits gave each person a bit of the mangled magazine, and the remainder was raised up by a large spirit hand, and placed on a vacant chair, which by invisible power had a short time before been moved from a distance to the table. The table was violently moved up to the centre window, before which stood a piece of the bough of the northern poplar which had been sent from the Château de C——, and which was a part of that, from the fall of which Mr Home so miraculously escaped. The height of the bough was three feet eight inches, and the circumference three feet. Luminous hands were now and then visible, the table rose gently, and tipped many times against the bough; the spirits threw bits of the torn magazine about it, and placed one piece under it.

The miraculous saving of Mr. Home from a falling tree-branch here alluded to was by his being spiritually dragged, as he says, "by the collar of my coat and vest and lifted off the ground," to a distance of six or sight feet clear of the branch as it fell. Upon which he says,

I ran, in my excitement, as fast as I could to the chateau. My friends, seeing me running, hastened to the window to learn the cause of my disturbance. As soon as I recovered my power of speech, I told them how God, by his good angels, had saved my life, and they returned with me to the scene of what I must call my miraculous escape.

I will not attempt to portray the feelings of those present, but it ever heartfelt prayer of thankfulness ascended to God's holy throne, it was then and there, from us all, even to the servants, who broke off twigs to keep as mementos of the mercy shown me.

A heavy log sawn from this branch is one of the shrewd man's impressive properties, and serves, in some degree, the use of the crocodile hung in the study of the old astrologer.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

Notice is hereby given, that, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the piece of Land hereinafter described, will be sold at the Premises by Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., all that piece of Land at the South-east corner of Bombay Green, containing one thousand two hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, being portion of a larger piece of Land, recently purchased from the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay; on the said piece of Land the foundations have been built up to the level of the ground line.

For further information and for Conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. KELLY AND HORE, Solicitors for the Vendors.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Genta' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,

4 Cases containing 37 Reams superior assorted Letter Paper.
20 " " Note Paper.
50 Dozen Playing Cards.
16 Cases superior Engravings in gilt and Maple Frames.
100 Cases 300 dozens Pickles.
2 Cases very superior Quills.

N. B.—Full particulars as to the above will appear immediately.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREW PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August 1863, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will offer for public competition, on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.

The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadass Vizbhoocundass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Messrs W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.), Esquires, and on the South by Marine Lane. The Premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Elphinstone Circle now in course of erection, to the Custom-House and Post Office.

The Buildings are now on view.

Conditions and Particulars of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned, on and after the 20th.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hornby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well fitted weapons:

1 Teanter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westley Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle made Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 23rd July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Longcloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Dorias, &c.

AT 1 P.M, ON ACCOUNT OF CONCERNED.

One Light Englishbuilt Buggy, slightly damaged.
One do. do. do.

SALE OF BARSEE COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mandvee Bunder, by order of Gangjee Nurput, and on account and at the risk of Coorjee Premjee, the lt at purchaser.

665 Bhoorsa of Barsee Cotton.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of HADJEE CURRIM JAN MAHOMED at his Godown, near Mu-jid Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Hoosunchand Nundram the first purchaser—

97 Bhoktas of Cotton.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

On account of the conce.ned:

A nearly new Jubbulpore double-poled Tent with double top, 4 inch Walls, China lined, lacquered Poles in gunney bags with a bath room, 8 feet by 6 feet square; this tent is 14 by 16 feet.

A ditto as above, 12 by 14 feet.

A broad and Adam's Revolving Rifle 5 Chambers in Oakwood case with fittings.

A quantity of damaged Clothes, Boots, sundries, &c.

Also on account of the concerned:

72 cases of Condimentores, consisting of Pickles and Mustard in quarts and pints.

40 dozen Japanned Calf Skins and Enamelled Leathers.

AT 1 P.M.

A liver colored Setter, a Spaniel dog.

An OAK PLATE CHEST, containing a Set of Spoons Forks and a Set of Cutlery.

ALSO,

The property of an Officer, deceased, consisting of 3 Pair of Best Plated Oblong Hotwater Curry Dishes, Plated Round do., Cruet Stand, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Muffiniers, Waiters, a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, a Rosewood Dressing Case, a Steamo and Adam's Revolver in Case, a Musical Box, a Single Barrel Pistol, Lady's Side Saddle, a quantity of Linen and Wearing Apparel consisting of Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Towels and Table Cloths, Woollen and White Frocks, Woollen and Merino Drawers, Trousers, Shirts, Quilted, Black Woollen, Money and Military and Staff Frock Coats, Mantles, Staff Jacket, Military, Canvas and Black Woollen Pantaloons, Best Cloak, Scarfs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Bolsters, Pillows, Petticoats, Stays, Parasol, Pictures, Tiger and Deer Skins, Stag and Deer Horns, Worsted and Velvet Pile Table Covers, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE LATE SHIP "PATERSON."

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the East Corner of the Esplanade, near the Wood Stacks, opposite the Saluting Battery, on account of the concerned, the following saved from the wreck of the late ship *Paterson*, viz:—

127 cases Cocoanut and Ginjilly Oil.
18 empty Casks.
15 bales of Cotton.
24 pieces of Wreck.
12 cart Loads small pieces of Wreck.
1 Mast } Lying on the 103d Parade Ground
5 pieces of Wreck } Colaba Beach.
1 piece of Wreck lying at the Clare Bunder.
1 piece of Wreck, 5 spars, lying at the Elphinstone Bundar.
5 pieces of Wreck lying at the Waree Bander.
1 Life Boat.
1 Pinnace. } With Oars lying at the Apollo Bunder.
1 Gig.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT GILDAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th, and THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence at Gilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and useful Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of L. LAWSON, Esq., the same consists of a set of crystal cut Glass Ware, richly cut Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert Breakfa t, and Tea Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Plated Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, a set of Victoria-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, sets of Shell and Queen's pattern ditto, Silver Tea Set, two Gold Patent Lever Watches, Watch-case, and one Gold Albert Chain, Fine, somely carved Blackwood furniture such as Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Card Tables, Pier and Round Tables with Marble Slabs, Tea Trays, Screens, Hat Stand, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy Chairs, Drawing-room, and Arm Chairs, Chiffonnier, Four-post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, large Washing and Dressing Tables, Child's Cots and Cradle, Glass-door cupboards, Writing Table, a Mahogany Square Piano, a Harmonium organ having 36 Stops, a Fluted Three-light-Hanging Argand Chandelier with Drops, a handsome real China Sugar Jar, Oval Mirrors in gilt frames, Double Wallenades with Drops, an 8-day Timepiece by Gunesing, a Double barrelled Gun, a small quantity of Ottomanstores, &c.

ALSO,

A set of 10 Brass Rests for fountain 1½ inch, a quantity of English Cable 4 to 8 inches. A pair 10 ton 3 fold purchase block 600 feet 1½ in. Galvanized Iron Pipi g, 500 feet 1½ inch do., also a quantity of 2 and 4 in do., Tees, Bends, Elbows and connecting pieces 2 to 4 in. 10 cwts. Peacock's patent Paint for iron works, a large quantity of Screws of all sizes, Hoop and Rod Iron, Gunny Bags, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each,
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARS.

Just landed ex "Bavarian" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Cars with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best spider leathers, wire bunger covered Wheels. These dogcars are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs Meanaghton and Smith, of Worcester, Pittstreet, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their dog-cars finish and workmanship.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd July 1863.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

STATIONERY CABINETS.

OAKWOOD, solid thickness, London made, stands on the table 11 by 16, and 15 inches high, with folding doors sloping, and sliding partitioned divisions for foolscap, letter, and several sizes of note paper, with their respective envelopes to match, pens, &c., tray, ornamental compartments, Porcelain Slate, and Book rest; the top divided into three, for months, days, and date, with places for old trifles, the bottom containing the long secret drawer and an *extra secret drawer* for valuables, the whole finished in the strongest and best manner, highly polished. Price each Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, July 1863. HERBERT & Co.

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HERBERT & Co. respectfully invite attention to their stock of superior London made Account Books, which are now offered at a slight increase upon the prices realized last month, there being very few good Ledgers, &c., available at present in Bombay.

IMPERIAL FOLIO LEDGERS, size 21 by 16 inches of the strongest hand made paper, ruled for *Double Entry*, on each page printed Dr. and Cr., paged and folioed, very strongly bound in full calf, each with separate loose Index, bound and printed with gilt letters. Rs. 60.

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HERBERT & Co. have received, per steamer, a very large assortment of double Glass Slides suitable for any stereoscope, containing views of most of the principal places of note celebrated in history, or on account of architectural beauties, natural phenomena, &c., &c., viz.

ITALY—
Panorama of Venice.
View of the villages of Lacco and Foria with the Island of Ischia in the Gulf of Naples.
The Valley of Gragnano.
Gallery of Statuary in the Vatican.
Benediction at the grand entrance of St. Peter's, Rome.
The front view of the Church of England.
The fountain of Vittoria, Palermo.
General view of the Cathedral of Palermo.
Colonnade of the Piazza of St. George.
Veiw of Callagirone in Sicily.
Front view of the grand Church of Milan.
View of St. Mark and the Doge's Palace.
Front view of the Church of St. Mark, Venice.
View of the Pitti Palace with garden grounds, fountains, sculptures, &c., Florence.
The Bridge of Sighs, Venice.
Panoramic view of the Bay of Naples with Mount Vesuvius in the distance.

FRANCE—
Perspective views of the Bois de Boulogne.
Pavillion of the Court Louveir.
Panoramic view of Paris.
Triumphal Arch, Paris.
Front view of the entrance of the Cathedral o Rhiems.
Panoramic view of St. Ouen at Rouen,
Church of the Iuvalids, Paris.
Panoramic view of Paris shewing the course of the Seine.
Place du Trone.
Front of the Church of St. Notre Dame.
Hotel de Ville,
The Pantheon, Paris.
Palace of the Tuillieries.
Panoramic view of Paris from the Prison of St. Jacques.
The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris.
The Church of the Madelienc.
The Column of July.
Place de la Bastile.
Place de la Concorde.
Interior of the Church of St. Enten-du-mont.
Interior of the Church of St. German-le-Auxileries.
Fountain of Luvois, Paris.
Panoramic view of the Place du Carrousel, the Tuilleries and Champs Elysees.
Column of Triumph, Cordere.
Chapel and Tomb of the Napoleon I.
Interior of the Church of St. Eugene.

GREAT BRITAIN—
The Picture Gallery of Buckingham Palace, London.
The Tower of London, view from Tower Hill.
The Houses of Parliament, London.
One of the principal drawing-rooms in Buckingham Palace.
The Throne Room, Windsor Castle.
Garden of Buckingham Palace.
Palace of the Queen at Balmoral, Scotland.
The Ruins of Melrose Abbey.

☞ Several views differing.

The Interior of the Chapel Royal of the Holyrood Palace.
The Red-room of Marie Stuart, do. do.
The Prison of Edinburgh.
Trossach's Hotel.
Panoramic view of Lake Katrine.
Borders of do. do.
Panoramic view of Balmoral Castle and surrounding country.
View of Rumbling Bridge, Dunkeld.
The Cascade at Inversanid.
View from Lake Lomond.
Front view of Holyrood Palace.

EAST VIEW OF OSBORNE HOUSE—
Isle of Wight, the marine residence of Queen Victoria.

☞ Several views differing of this Palace.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The residence of Queen Victoria when in London.
The Grand Avenue in Windsor Park.
Panorama of Eton College and Windsor.
Statue of Charles 1st, the Nelson Monument with the National Gallery in the background.
A general view of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London.
Greenwich Hospital.
View of the front entrance of Windsor Castle.
Perspective view of the new Houses of Parliament from the Lambeth Palace side of the River Thames.
The Throne Room in Windsor Castle.
The *blue* Drawing Room in Buckingham Place.
General view of Windsor Castle and surrounding country.
Tomb of the Princess Charlotte at Windsor.
View of the Earthen Mound, Edinburgh.
Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Edinburgh.
Panoramic view of Princes' Street, Edinburgh.
Several general views of Edinburgh available.

REMARKABLE PLACES—
View of Sockau, in the Tyrol.
Panoramic view of Ems, bank of the Rhine.
Stolzenfels and the Rhine, at Nieder-Spay.
Interior of Alcazar (Patio principal), Seville.
Basin and Oblesque, at Schœnbrunn, Austria.
Monument of the Emperor Francis, Prague.
Cascade, Hyde Park.
View Prise a Voldercan, Tyrol.
Colonnade du Patio des Lions, A. L'Allambra, Grenada.
Cascade of Guadario, Spain.
Palace of the Queen of Spain, Madrid.
Fountain of Marble, Seville.
The tomb and group of grand Sculpture, by Canova, in memory of Marie Christine, Vienna.
Cascade of Fussen, Bavaria.
Cascade do, the lower part, do.
Fountain of Lions, Alhambra, Grenada.
Grand Fountains at the Ducal Palace, Olga, St. Petersburgh.
The fountain of Neptune and Peterhoff at St. Petersburgh.
Church of Saint Isaac, St. Petersburgh.
Oblesque of Schœnbrunn; Austria.
General view of the Mosque of Sultan Ahmet, Constantinople.
The Statue of Memnona (Ruins of Thebes).
The Two Pillars of Osiris, at Karnak.
The Sphinx, and Grand Pyramids, Gizeh.
Tomb of the Royal Mamelukes, Cairo.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

All the above are taken by the instantaneous process, and are suitable for every kind of Stereoscope; the pictures are photographed on the inner side of one of the glasses, which are fastened together strongly at the edges, so that the pictures cannot become damaged by wear. The perfect transparency of each renders their inspection by night a source of pleasing amusement.

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Grooved boxes charged for, at one rupee each.

2, Rampart Row, July 1863. HERBERT & Co.

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LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
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ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and